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MARKET REVIEW

On September 21 the Secretary of Agriculture announced that he was considering a sugar requirements determination for the calendar year 1962 of 9,500,000 tons and the establishment of quotas totaling 3,175,378 for domestic areas and foreign countries other than Cuba for the first six months of 1962. Under the Sugar Act, these actions officially must be taken in December. The text of the announcement appears on page 10.

Under the proposed quotas for the first six months of 1962, sugar marketings by beet processors would be about 140,000 tons less than the 1,174,000 tons marketed by them during the first six months of 1961.

Marketing allotments for 1961 for Domestic Beet Sugar Processors were announced on September 28 to limit their marketings of sugar to the calendar year quota for the area.

Deliveries of sugar for continental U. S. consumption during August 1961 totaled 985,000 tons and were the largest of record for that month. This rate of deliveries - 100,000 tons more than in August 1960 - made the total for the year through August greater than for the same period last year. The shift to a higher rate of deliveries than in 1960 confirms that inventories of users had been reduced making current demand fully effective, including the warm weather stimulus to consumption of soft drinks and ice cream. It is noteworthy that the high August deliveries were accomplished in a market that had shown price weakness since June. August deliveries probably were the largest for any month on record to be accomplished without the stimulus of an immediately impending increase in refined sugar prices. Deliveries through September 23, 1961 exceeded those of the previous year to the same date by 67,000 tons. The earlier depletion of users' inventories and any continuation of above normal temperatures should sustain a higher than seasonal rate of deliveries in the weeks ahead.

Beet sugar deliveries through September 23, 1961 exceeded those of last year by 305,000 tons bringing inventories at the end of that period about in line with a year ago. Thus, there was left for delivery after that date very little more "old crop" sugar than a year ago.

Refiners' deliveries in August and the first 23 days of September exceeded those of the comparable period in 1960 by 111,000 tons or about 11 percent, bringing the total for the year within 22,000 tons of 1960

through the same date. This was a marked reversal of the comparison through July, when cumulative refiners' deliveries were 133,000 tons smaller than last year. For the last eight weeks reported, refiners' deliveries exceeded the 1960 rate by 14,000 tons per week.

On August 21 the wholesale refined price of cane sugar in all the Northeast territory became 9.30 cents per pound in 100 pound bags. Previously the price had been 9.30 cents in the New York metropolitan area and 9.40 cents in the balance of the territory. In the Southeast the quoted price for refined cane sugar remains at 9.10 cents per pound and in the Gulf at 9.00 cents. In the Chicago-West territory cane sugar refiners continue to quote 8.60 cents per pound with a delivered price of 8.90 cents to the Chicago switching district for direct shipments from refineries. Prices are 0.20 cent less for beet sugar than those for cane sugar in this territory. Both beet and cane sugar are quoted at 8.80 cents in California, Arizona, and Nevada, but with a 0.15 cent allowance applicable on a day to day basis. Beet sugar is quoted at 8.65 cents in the balance of the Western states with cane sugar listed at that price in Oregon and Washington but at 8.75 cents in other states.

During September the spot price of bulk raw sugar, duty paid New York, averaged 6.06 cents per pound. For the period January-September 1961, the average price was 6.30 cents per pound as compared to 6.23 cents for the same period last year for bagged sugar. Including the bag allowance, this year's price for raw sugar was 0.11 cent above that of last year. The wholesale price of refined sugar at New York averaged 9.46 cents per pound during the period January-September 1961, or 0.08 cent above the comparable period last year.

During September the spot price of world raws, No. 8 contract, averaged 2.68 cents per pound. During August the average was 2.80 cents per pound. Extremely low sugar prices in the world market have focused attention on the meeting of the members of the International Sugar Agreement and little market activity is expected until it adjourns.

The opening statements of numerous delegations to the United Nations Sugar Conference, which convened in Geneva, Switzerland on September 12, 1961, showed a general desire to "examine the entire working of the Agreement," as stipulated in Article 42, and to find ways and means for continuing it in the light of the far-reaching changes that have taken place since it was negotiated three years ago.

Cuba charged that the stoppage by the United States of Cuban sugar im-

ports had caused price depressing sugar surpluses throughout the world. Mr. Lawrence Myers, the U. S. Delegate to the Conference, in rebutting the Cuban charges pointed out that the substitution by the United States of other foreign suppliers for Cuba had not diminished U.S. imports. The text of the statement is reproduced in full beginning on page 5.

Publications in the Soviet Union have reported an intention to use 1961 crop sugar beets from 1.2 million hectares (3.0 million acres) for livestock feed, an increase of 757,000 hectares over the acreage so used last year. At the same time a 4 percent or 125,000 hectares (309,000 acres) increase in the acreage of sugar beets for sugar has been reported. Sugar production from the 1960 beet crop has not been directly reported but appears to have been around 6.4 million metric tons, raw value, with about 4.75 million tons processed in the fall and 1.6 million tons after the end of the calendar year. Plans are reported for a 26.6 percent increase in beet sugar processing during the fall season with the apparent aim to increase the use of the beet factories for the refining of Cuban raw cane sugar during the first half of the calendar year.

STATEMENT OF THE DELEGATE OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA* AT THE
INTERNATIONAL SUGAR CONFERENCE, SEPT. 15, 1961

Mr. Chairman and Fellow Delegates:

The United States delegation came to this negotiating conference trusting that the traditions of past conferences would continue and that we would avoid discussions which are politically motivated. Unfortunately, the Cuban and Soviet delegates have seen fit to advance unfounded charges. However false they may be, the United States cannot allow them to remain on the record unanswered.

The delegations assembled here are familiar with the world sugar situation and with the sugar policy of my country. Therefore, they have no doubt recognized the lack of merit of the arguments made. The Cuban and Soviet delegates have attempted in the dreary, old manner to divert attention from the real causes of the low prices and instability of the present sugar market by attempting to link market weakness to actions taken by the United States.

1. They have charged the United States with cutting imports, yet if they had taken the time to turn to page 184 of the 1960 Sugar Yearbook, they would see that during the life of the postwar sugar agreements, our imports rose from 3,510,000 metric tons in 1954 to 4,637,000 tons in 1960, a rise of more than 1,100,000 tons or 32 percent. Or, if their charge referred to the period since we have stopped importing Cuban sugar, this same table shows that our imports rose from approximately 4,188,000 tons in 1959 to 4,637,000 tons in 1960 -- an increase of 450,000 tons or almost 11 percent. Thus, by any standards of measurement, the sugar imports of the United States have increased rapidly.

2. They have contended that the United States has increased its own production of sugar at the expense of the exporting countries. Yet the statistics on page 185 of the same handbook show that the expansion in United States' production has been almost negligible. In 1954 our production amounted to 4,445,000 metric tons. Because of poor crops in

* Lawrence Myers, Director, Sugar Division

Puerto Rico, and Hawaii, our production fell to 4,434,000 tons in 1959. In 1960, the last year for which figures are available, our production was 4,576,000 tons, an increase of only 131,000 tons or less than 3 percent for the 7-year period.

Over the years the United States has consistently followed a policy of holding down its own domestic production of sugar for the purpose of increasing its imports and thereby benefiting the sugar exporting countries of the world.

In contrast, reports emanating from Cuba, indicate that that country greatly increased its production of sugar from the 1960-1961 crop.

Of course, the great expander of production has been the U.S.S.R., whose production doubled from 2,828,000 metric tons in 1954 to 5,712,000 tons in 1960.

During this same period Czechoslovakia increased its production 14 percent; Poland increased 23 percent, and Hungary increased 53 percent.

The Delegate from Australia pointed out that "Since 1954, when consumption and production were roughly in balance at thirty-seven and a half million metric tons, production has risen by 41 percent, whereas consumption has increased by only 29 percent." As pointed out above, in contrast, United States imports have increased at a rate of more than ten times the increase in United States production.

3. They have charged the United States with the unfortunate decline in sugar prices. Yet it is clear that no act of the United States could have had this effect. Depressive price fluctuations are caused primarily by the drive for self-sufficiency and efforts by certain countries to expand production and sales at the expense of other exporters. The United States, through its system of premium prices and through its policy of increasing imports can only have had a beneficial impact on prices.

4. The Cuban delegate criticized the United States for subsidizing its own producers in seeing to it that they received prices above those prevailing in the world market. He failed to point out, as is clear from the above figures, that the subsidies to domestic producers did not adversely affect increasing sales to the United States by exporting nations. He also failed to point out that Cuba received most of the price benefits afforded to producers in the United States. To be specific, the present Cuban

regime received premiums amounting to \$150,000,000 above the world market value for the sugar the United States imported from Cuba in 1959, and Cuba received premiums of \$100,000,000 on the sugar the United States imported in 1960. Surely the Cuban delegate has not forgotten that Dr. Guevara and the Cuban delegate himself have claimed in the past that such premiums, or subsidies if you wish, constituted economic enslavement. On September 13 you heard the delegate claim we were carrying out economic aggression when we stopped making such purchases. He cannot have it both ways.

The historic sugar policy of the United States is well known to those who have been attending these conferences over the years and who follow the world sugar situation. However, I think we should point out some of the pertinent aspects of that policy from the standpoint of the world sugar market.

The United States could easily produce all of the sugar it consumes. However, starting in 1934, the United States government adopted a policy of holding down domestic production for the purpose of increasing imports of sugar. Under that policy, close to one half of all the requirements of the United States market have been supplied by foreign countries. As a measure of assisting the economy of Cuba after World War II, the United States established fixed marketing quotas for each of the domestic areas. As a result Cuba supplied the sugar needed to fill virtually all of our growth in consumption. Only in 1956 were our own producers allowed to share in the growth of our own market. Also, other foreign countries were permitted to participate in filling approximately 15 percent of the increases in United States requirements, while Cuba still supplied approximately 30 percent of our growth in consumption.

Those who participated in the conferences looking toward a post war international sugar agreement will recall the efforts of United States delegations to persuade other countries to join the United States in its efforts to enlarge imports of sugar. Although we were not fully successful in our efforts in that direction, we continued our own efforts and are doing so today. It is the policy of my government to continue to be a major importer of sugar. Obviously, however, we cannot give over the control of an important sector of our own agriculture to others.

Yesterday, September 14th, the Soviet delegate urged that Article 17 be deleted from the agreement, and that the United States imports be made part of the world quotas.

Since the United States buys only from member countries such a change would not necessarily affect the sources of United States imports. The important factor from the standpoint of supporting the world market is the size of the imports. Naturally, many countries want to sell sugar to the United States. The premium prices we have paid have made doubly certain that our large imports have been a constructive force in the world market.

The proposal made by the Soviet delegate has received very careful study for a number of years. These studies have consistently led to the conclusion that such action would not be feasible.

The United States is by far the largest sugar importer of the world. In fact, over the years its imports have come close to being as large as the combined imports from the free market for all the rest of the world.

Not only are the sugar imports of the United States huge, but our import demands change drastically from time to time, frequently with no prior notice. For example in 1960 we started the year with a requirements determination of 9,400,000 tons and ended it with a figure of 10,400,000.

Needless to say such changes in demand and resulting changes in supplies are of great market importance. Supply actions, when necessary, must be taken immediately and with finality, and must be promptly announced publicly for the benefit of exporters and traders throughout the world. It is not possible to delay action to wait for the International Sugar Council to determine whether or not the supplies will be made available.

Obviously it is in the interests of exporting countries to facilitate imports to the United States. That is the effect of Article 17. Accordingly, it would serve no useful purpose to consider the deletion of Article 17.

You all know from your own experience that the United States deals fairly and on a basis of equality with all nations, large or small, developed or under-developed. It had a long and favorable history of economic cooperation with Cuba since the days when it helped that nation attain its independence.

The United States' decision not to purchase sugar from Cuba, was based on the deliberately aggressive and discriminatory acts of Cuba. These measures began early in 1959, just a few months after Dr. Castro seized

power, and grew rapidly in number, hostility and virulence long before the United States was finally forced by circumstances to take some action to ensure itself of adequate supplies of a basic commodity of which it is the world's largest importer. The government of Cuba decided to shift its sugar trade to the Communist bloc, changing from sales which earned foreign exchange at favorable prices to arrangements based largely on barter. That this was a deliberate and provocative policy is made clear in the public statements of Cuban officials prior to any act taken by the United States. On June 10, 1960, Foreign Minister Raul Roa stated in an address at Montevideo, Uruguay, that Cuba had decided to break its economic ties with the United States. On March 2 of that year, Dr. Ernesto Guevara, President of the National Bank of Cuba, characterized the United States purchase of three million tons a year of Cuban sugar as "slavery."

Later, the chief of the Cuban Delegation, here with us today, stated in a television appearance on August 14, 1960, that "it would be more advantageous to Cuba if the United States did not purchase a single grain of sugar" from Cuba. That same representative stated here, just two days ago, that Cuba has resolved its sugar problem through long-term commercial agreements with the Communist bloc at "remunerative prices." This completed the circle and fulfilled the Cuban policy of shifting its sugar sales from the United States. Because this shift was politically motivated, and because these agreements obviously have high priority for Cuba, that country finally made itself an unreliable supplier to our United States market. Accordingly, the United States was forced to reorient its sugar import trade. My government found it necessary to protect its consumers against a possible shortage. It acted to prevent the possibility that an openly hostile government might cut off, without warning, one third of its total sugar supply. This can be called economic aggression only by those who are practitioners of upside-down talk.

The United States sincerely hopes that through the cooperative efforts of the nations assembled here, the price stability and controls over production which are so ardently desired and so urgently needed will become a reality. It is clear that the United States has played a constructive role in the international sugar trade as evidenced by data on United States production, consumption, imports and prices, which are readily available to all the world. Under President Kennedy the United States has announced its increased interest in supporting and participating in international commodity agreements. Thus, my government continues to support the objectives of the International Sugar Agreement and can be counted upon for continued friendly cooperation.

PROPOSED ACTION RELATING TO 1962 SUGAR SUPPLIES --
Continuation of Sequence following Sugar Act
Amendment of March 31, 1961

Amendment to the Sugar Act, Proclamation by the President, and subsequent actions relating to sugar supplies through June 1961 are covered in the April, May and July 1961 issues of SUGAR REPORTS, Nos. 108, 109 and 111.

Since then one such proposed action has been taken, details of which are shown below:

1962 Sugar Requirements and Quotas Being Considered (September 21, 1961)

Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman today announced that the U. S. Department of Agriculture is considering (1) a determination of sugar requirements for the calendar year 1962 of 9,500,000 short tons, raw value, 200,000 tons below anticipated sugar needs for the year, and (2) the establishment of quotas for domestic areas and foreign countries other than Cuba for the first six months of 1962 totaling 3,175,378 short tons, raw value.

The factors being considered by the Secretary are set forth in full in a Notice of Proposed Rule Making which is scheduled for publication in the Federal Register Sept. 26. The substantive portion of the Statement of Basis and Purpose contained in the notice follows:

"During the 10-month period ended August 31, 1961, distribution of sugar for consumption in the continental United States totalled 7,795,000 short tons, raw value. Considering the quantity of sugar distributed in September and October of recent years and prevailing factors affecting current rates of distribution, it is estimated that distribution during September and October 1961 will bring total distribution for the 12-month period ending October 31, 1961, to about 9,450,000 short tons, raw value. Based on expected distribution during that 12-month period and allowing only for increased consumption due to the normal increases in population and for refining losses, the quantity of sugar needed in the calendar year 1962 is expected to be not less than 9,700,000 short tons, raw value.

"Refiners' inventories of quota sugar at the end of 1961 are expected to be higher than those held at the end of many recent years. However, in view of current geographic and other relevant circumstances affecting raw sugar supplies, larger inventories in the hands of refiners are appropriate to adequately assure a continuing flow of supplies for consumers.

"Prices for sugar declined during July and August. A general weakness in prices also has been reflected in the quotations on the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange for contracts for delivery in the early months of 1962. Thus, it appears desirable to limit 1962 supplies somewhat below anticipated minimum needs in order to achieve prices which will fairly and equitably maintain and protect the welfare of the domestic sugar industry.

"Accordingly, the quantity of sugar needed to meet the requirements of consumers in the continental United States during the calendar year 1962 is herein determined to be 9,500,000 short tons, raw value.

"In accordance with section 408(b) of the "act" the sugar and liquid sugar quotas for Cuba are not established by this order. Accordingly, the quotas established herein for the six-month period ending June 30, 1962, the current expiration date of the Sugar Act, total only 3,175,378 short tons, raw value. Additional supplies of sugar can be made available to the extent needed during the first half of the calendar year 1962 in accordance with section 408 (b) which provides in part as follows:

"***(1) The President shall determine notwithstanding any other provisions of title II, the quota for Cuba for the period ending June 30, 1962, in such amount or amounts as he shall find from time to time to be in the national interest: Provided, However, That in no event shall such quota at any time exceed such amount as would be provided for Cuba under the terms of title II in the absence of the amendments made herein, and such determinations shall become effective immediately upon publication in the Federal Register of the President's proclamation thereof;

" '(2) For the purposes of meeting the requirements of consumers in the United States, the President is thereafter authorized to cause or permit to be brought or imported into or marketed in the United States, at such times and from such sources, including any country whose quota has

been so reduced, and subject to such terms and conditions as he deems appropriate under the prevailing circumstances, a quantity of sugar, not in excess of the sum of any reductions in quotas made pursuant to this subsection: ***' "

All persons who desire to submit written data, views or arguments for consideration in connection with the proposed determination may file the same in duplicate with the Director, Sugar Division, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., at any time prior to Nov. 20, 1961.

The quotas for domestic areas and foreign countries other than Cuba which would be established for the first six months of 1962 under the proposal follow: (see page 13).

OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS

Date announced

Nature of action

August 17,
1961

Determination of "fair and reasonable" wage rates for workers employed in producing, cultivating and harvesting sugarcane in Florida. The determination became effective on publication in the Federal Register and will continue in effect until amended, superseded, or terminated. (See August 22, 1961 Federal Register).

August 30,
1961

Minimum wage requirements announced for Virgin Islands sugarcane field workers during the calendar year 1961. (See September 2, 1961 Federal Register).

August 31,
1961

Determination (August 30, 1961) of Sugar Commercially Recoverable for the Beet Sugar Area (S.R. 831.4) amended to provide that specific rates for each crop be established by the Deputy Administrator for Price and Production. On the same date, the rates for the 1961 crop were established. (See August 31, 1961 Federal Register).

SUGAR QUOTAS PROPOSED TO BE ESTABLISHED FOR THE SIX-
MONTH PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1962

Area and Country	Quotas	Direct-consumption
		Limits
	(Short tons, raw value)	
Domestic beet sugar	1,032,931	no limit
Mainland cane sugar	317,843	no limit
Hawaii	576,476	16,229
Puerto Rico	602,780	70,342
Virgin Islands	8,220	0
Republic of the Philippines	490,000	29,960
Peru	49,928	5,114
Dominican Republic	43,204	4,560
Mexico	34,954	8,282
Nicaragua	7,300	5,461
Haiti	3,612	3,500
Netherlands	1,900	1,900
China (Formosa)	1,842	1,842
Panama	1,842	1,842
Costa Rica	1,837	1,837
Canada	316	316
United Kingdom	258	258
Belgium	91	91
British Guiana	42	42
Hong Kong	2	2
Total	3,175,378	151,578

LIQUID SUGAR QUOTAS

	Wine Gallons 72 Percent Total Sugar Content
Dominican Republic	415,447
British West Indies	150,000
Other Foreign Countries	0
Total	565,447

<u>Date announced</u>	<u>Nature of action</u>
September 1, 1961	Proposed regulation announced to clarify and give notice of the applicability of the quota provisions of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, to sugar-containing mixtures and products. (See September 7, 1961 Federal Register).
September 9, 1961	Local producing areas designated in Louisiana, Florida, and Hawaii as eligible for abandonment and crop deficiency payments on the 1960-crop sugar-cane. (See September 9, 1961 Federal Register).
September 9, 1961	Local producing areas designated in the Domestic Beet Area as eligible for prevented acreage credit for the 1960-crop sugar beets. (See September 9, 1961 Federal Register).
September 16, 1961	Amendments to paragraph (e) of Regulation 817.4 and paragraph (a) of Regulations 817.8. The purpose of the action is to conform regulations of the U. S. Department of Agriculture governing importation of sugar and liquid sugar under the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, with the provisions of Proclamation 3401 by the President issued March 31, 1961, effective April 6, 1961. (See September 16, 1961 Federal Register).
September 22, 1961	Supplemental public hearing on fair and reasonable prices for 1961-crop sugar beets in California, and immediately thereafter a hearing on 1962-crop sugar beet prices in California. The supplemental hearing will begin at 9:30 a.m. October 6, 1961. Both hearings will be held in State Agriculture Building, Assembly Room 127, 1220 N Street, Sacramento, California. (See September 26, 1961 Federal Register).
September 28, 1961	Marketing allotments for 1961 for Domestic Beet Sugar Processors announced based on the method recommended by the Beet Sugar Industry Task Force.

STATISTICAL SERIES IN THIS ISSUEHIGHLIGHTS

1. August 1961 sugar deliveries for continental U. S. consumption, 985,000 short tons, raw value (preliminary), up about 119,000 tons from July 1961 and up 103,000 tons from August 1960. January-August 1961 deliveries 6,347,000 short tons, raw value (preliminary) up 24,000 tons, or 0.4 percent from same 1960 period. Final data for July 1961 deliveries, 866,000 tons -- previously published preliminary as 858,000 tons.

2. Primary distributors' stocks September 2, 1961 were 1,120,000 short tons, raw value (preliminary), down 55,000 tons from a year earlier, and down 267,000 tons from end July 1961. During August beet processors' stocks decreased by about 185,000 tons, refiners' stocks by 72,000 tons, importers of direct-consumption stocks by about 9,000 tons, and mainland sugarcane processors' stocks by about 1,000 tons.

3. Charges to quotas through September 19, 1961 were 4,989,922 short tons, raw value; in addition, 2,373,734 tons of non-quota purchase sugar were authorized for entry, for a total of the two of 7,363,656 tons.

4. Regionally, January-July sugar deliveries this year, as compared with last year, were up 5.3 and 0.7 percent, respectively, to the Western and North Central regions. Deliveries were down 5.6 percent to the Southern region, 4.6 percent to the New England region and 1.7 percent to the Middle Atlantic region.

5. Second quarter 1961 sugar deliveries to industrial buyers were up 0.4 percent from same 1960 quarter and to non-industrial buyers 2.1 percent. Increases were shown for each specified group except beverages, non-food products and the wholesaling trades. Total domestic shipments of corn sweeteners increased by 6.9 percent.

6. Production, fieldworker requirements, and earnings of field workers for domestic sugar producing areas 1946-60 crops are included in this issue. A special article analysis of these data is planned for an early issue of SUGAR REPORTS.

Table 1.- Sugar supply and disposition by primary distributors, January-July 1961

(Short tons, raw value)

Item	Beet	Importers	Main-land cane	Refiners		Net total
	processors		processors ^{1/}	Raw	Refined	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
SUPPLY						
1. <u>Inventory Jan. 1, 1961</u>	1,497,871	71,124	18,157	440,811 <u>2/</u>	298,674 <u>2/</u>	2,326,637
2. <u>Production and movement</u>						
a. Received as direct-consumption sugar	0	205,072	0	0	0	205,072
b. Produced from beets or cane	507,420	0	107,794	3,959	0)	519,633 <u>3/</u>
Less deliveries to refiners	0	0	99,540	0	0)	
c. Receipts of raws by refiners	0	0	0	3,788,535 <u>4/</u>	0)	16,932 <u>5/</u>
Less raws melted	0	0	0	3,771,603	0)	
d. Refined from raws melted	0	0	0	0	3,729,836	3,729,836
e. Adjustments	- 123	- 509	- 474	- 788	- 650	- 2,544
f. Sub-total	507,297	204,553	7,780	20,103	3,729,186	4,468,929
3. <u>Net total supply</u>	2,005,168	275,687	25,937	460,914	4,027,860	6,795,566
DISPOSITION						
4. <u>Distribution for</u>						
a. Quota purposes	1,443,611	196,278	24,738	2,978	3,694,682	5,362,287
b. Export	0	2,902	0	0	25,797	28,699
c. Livestock feed	0	16,956	0	0	944	17,900
d. Sub-total	1,443,611	216,136	24,738	2,978	3,721,423	5,408,886
5. <u>Inventory July 31, 1961</u>	561,557	59,551	1,199	457,936 <u>6/</u>	306,437 <u>5/</u>	1,386,680
6. <u>Total distribution and inventory</u>	2,005,168	275,687	25,937	460,914	4,027,860	6,795,566

^{1/} Establishments that acquire no raw sugar from others for refining. Processor-refiners are included with refiners.

^{2/} Includes Mainland cane sugar not charged to quota: Raws, 22,824; Refined, 33,558; Total, 56,382.

^{3/} Production less deliveries of raw sugar to refiners.

^{4/} Includes 99,540 tons delivered from mainland cane processors.

^{5/} Receipts of raw sugar by refiners less melt.

^{6/} Includes mainland cane sugar not charged to quota: Raws, 17,794; Refined, 7,106; Total, 24,900.

Table 2. - Distribution of sugar by primary distributors, January-July 1961 and 1960

Item	1961	1960	Change 1960 to 1961
(Short tons, raw value)			
Continental United States			
Refiners' raw	2,978	1,629	+ 1,349
Refiners' refined	3,721,423	3,849,589	- 128,166
Sub-total	3,724,401	3,851,218	- 126,817
Beet processors' refined	1,443,611	1,220,693	+ 222,918
Importers' direct consumption	216,136	393,930	- 177,794
Mainland sugarcane processors'	24,738	18,880	+ 5,858
Total	5,408,886	5,484,721	- 75,835
For: Export	28,699	27,363	+ 1,336
Livestock feed	17,900	16,909	+ 991
Continental consumption 1/	5,362,287	5,440,449	- 78,162
Puerto Rico	62,623	65,350	- 2,727
Hawaii	32,136	26,867	+ 5,269

1/ Includes deliveries for United States Military forces at home and abroad.

Table 3. - Stocks of sugar held by primary distributors in the continental United States, July 31, 1961 and 1960

Item	1961	1960	Change 1960 to 1961
(Short tons, raw value)			
Refiners' raw	457,936	532,136	- 74,200
Refiners' refined	306,437	245,894	+ 60,543
Sub-total 1/	764,373	778,030	- 13,657
Beet processors' refined	561,557	483,435	+ 78,122
Importers' direct consumption	59,551	116,455	- 56,904
Mainland sugarcane processors'	1,199	18,237	- 17,038
Total	1,386,660	1,396,157	- 9,477

1/ Included mainland cane sugar not charged to quota: 1961 - Raws, 17,794; Refined, 7,106; Total, 24,900; 1960 - Raws, 10,082; Refined, 5,216; Total, 15,298.

Table 4. - Distribution of sugar by primary distributors in the continental United States, August and January-August 1961 and 1960

Item	1961 1/ August	1961 1/ January-August	1960 August	1960 January-August
(Short tons, raw value)				
Refiners	664,204	4,388,605	599,475	4,450,693
Beet processors' refined	289,308	1,732,919	234,580	1,455,273
Importers' direct consumption	30,523	246,659	56,749	450,579
Mainland sugarcane processors'	1,000 2/	25,738	1,643	20,523
Total	985,035	6,393,921	892,447	6,377,168
For: Export	N. A.	28,699	8,626	35,989
Livestock feed	N. A.	17,900	1,392	18,301
Continental consumption 3/	985,035	6,347,322	882,429	6,322,878

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Estimated. 3/ Includes deliveries for U. S. military forces at home and abroad.

Table 5. - Stocks of sugar held by primary distributors in the continental United States, September 2, 1961 and August 31, 1960

Item	1961 1/	1960	Change 1960 to 1961
(Short tons, raw value)			
Refiners' raw	396,419	479,070	- 82,651
Refiners' refined	295,793	281,470	+ 14,323
Sub-total	692,212	760,540	- 68,328
Beet processors' refined	376,805	310,692	+ 66,113
Importers' direct consumption	50,746	102,025	- 51,279
Mainland sugarcane processors'	200 2/	1,546	- 1,346
Total	1,119,963	1,174,803	- 54,840

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Estimated.

Table 6. - Mainland sugar: Production and quota charges January-July 1961 and 1960

Item	1961	1960	Change 1960 to 1961
(Short tons, raw value)			
<u>Production</u>			
Mainland cane	111,197	116,694	- 5,497
Domestic beet	507,297	480,769	+ 26,528
Total	618,494	597,463	+ 21,031
<u>Quota charges</u>			
Mainland cane:			
Louisiana sugarcane processors			
For further processing	4,377	207	+ 4,170
For direct-consumption	17,541	12,121	+ 5,420
Louisiana processor-refiners	55,629	33,513	+ 22,116
Florida sugarcane processors	81,653	96,578	- 14,925
Sub-total	159,200	142,419	+ 16,781
Beet processors	1,443,611	1,220,370	+ 223,241
Total	1,602,811	1,362,789	+ 240,022

Table 7. - Sugar receipts of refiners and importers by source of supply 1/ January-July 1961 and 1960

Source of Supply	Raw sugar		Direct-consumption sugar		Total	
	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960
(Short tons, raw value)						
<u>Offshore</u>						
<u>Foreign</u>						
Cuba	0	1,940,365	0	319,866	0	2,260,231
Dominican Republic	306,898	55,575	21,018	6,985	327,916	62,560
Mexico	513,707	50,321	5,985	7,157	519,692	63,478
Peru	293,928	28,021	4,039	5,113	297,967	33,134
Philippines	869,815	775,671	21,249	23,472	891,064	799,143
Other countries	468,607	9,813	44,269	27,037	512,876	36,850
Sub-total	2,452,955	2,865,766	96,560	389,630	2,549,515	3,255,396
<u>Domestic</u>						
Hawaii	581,840	474,864	0	5,937 2/	581,840	480,801
Puerto Rico	649,389	498,432	108,512	84,383	757,901	582,815
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub-total	1,231,229	973,296	108,512	90,320	1,339,741	1,063,616
Total offshore	3,684,184	3,839,062	205,072	479,950	3,889,256	4,319,012
Mainland cane area	103,499	98,784	0 3/	0	103,499	98,784
Acquired for reprocessing and samples	4,811	2,073	0	0	4,811	2,073
Grand total	3,792,494	3,939,919	205,072	479,950	3,997,566	4,419,869

1/ Includes sugar as detailed in Table 8. 2/ Refined sugar received by refiners. 3/ Refined sugar produced direct from cane by processor-refiner.

Table 8. - Receipts of quota-exempt and over-quota sugar included in Table 7.

Purpose	Refiners		Importers		Total	
	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960
(Short tons, raw value)						
For: Export	25,128	23,720	6,268	7,866	31,396	31,586
Livestock feed	578	1,238	35,840	15,736	36,418	16,974
Later release:						
Bonded	0	684	0	0	0	684
In customs custody	0	0	10,800	0	10,800	0
Total	25,706	25,642	52,908	23,602	78,614	49,244

Table 9. - Status of 1961 Sugar Quotas as of September 19, 1961

Table 9. - Status of 1961 Sugar Quotas as of September 17, 1961										
Area	Quota	Credit	Change to quota & offset	Unfilled balance	Direct-	consump-				
		for	to drawback of duty 1/				Total	tion		
		drawback	Direct-						Total	tion
		of	consump-							
		duty	Total	tion 2/	Total	tion				
Short tons, raw value										
Domestic Beet	2,609,170		1,862,000		747,170					
Mainland Cane	715,000		178,000		537,000					
Hawaii 3/	1,030,000		863,782	52	166,218	34,164				
Puerto Rico 3/	980,000		928,667 4/	131,339	51,333	16,967				
Virgin Islands	17,330				17,330	0				
Republic of the Philippines	980,000		890,195	32,316	89,805	27,604				
Cuba										
Other Foreign countries	371,305	1,000	267,278	44,012	105,027	28,606				
Total Quotas	6,702,805	1,000	4,989,922	207,719	1,713,883	107,341				

Subject to Section
408 (b) of Act

3,297,195 - - (Allocated: 12/22/60 - - 824,299(
(4/14/61 - - 1,263,776(
(6/1/61 - - 1,009,120(For status see Table 11.)
(6/30/61 - - 150,000(
(Unallocated: - - 50,000(

Total Requirements 10,000,000

Details of other foreign countries

Peru	121,507	476	52,524	8,027	69,459	2,869
Dominican Republic	111,157	410	109,077	7,370	2,490	2,345 5/
Mexico	95,409		82,122	8,197	13,287	9,448
Nicaragua	17,471	12	2,885	2,885	14,598	8,751
Haiti	8,268	102	7,373	4,548	997	997
Netherlands	4,149		4,149	4,149	0	0 5/
China	3,980		990	678	2,990	2,990
Panama	3,980		3,980	3,980	0	0
Costa Rica	3,968		2,763	2,763	1,205	1,205
Canada	631		631	631	0	0 5/
United Kingdom	516		516	516	0	0 5/
Belgium	182		182	182	0	0 5/
British Guiana	84		83	83	1	1
Hong Kong	3		3	3	0	0 5/
Total	371,305	1,000	267,278 6/	44,012	105,027	28,606

LIQUID SUGAR 7/

Wine gallons of 72 percent total sugar content

Cuba	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	830,894	5,796	825,098
British West Indies	300,000	0	300,000

1/ These data include the following: (a) Domestic beet and mainland cane sugar partly estimated, (b) all other sugar entered or authorized as of September 9, 1961. 2/ Includes raw sugar for direct-consumption from the Philippines, 8,829; Haiti, 4,548; and Hawaii, 52; Total, 13,429. 3/ Despite deficits declared, full quotas remain available as follows: Hawaii, 1,215,410 and Puerto Rico, 1,270,865. 4/ In addition, 202 tons of raw and 40 tons of direct-consumption sugar were brought in for subsequent return to Puerto Rico. 5/ Sugar held in Customs custody pending availability of quota: Belgium, 1,672; Canada, 1,651; Hong Kong, 431; Netherlands, 7,447; and the United Kingdom, 4,861. Held for quota-exempt purposes, 6,554 from the Dominican Republic. 6/ Under Sec. 212 (1) charges to quota exclude 2 tons from Sweden, 10 tons from France, Germany, Ireland, Poland, South Africa and from each country listed. 7/ Under Sec. 212 (3) 540 gallons were entered from Australia; 1,970 from France; 839 from Italy; 10,161 from the United Kingdom; 447 from Poland; and 1,058 from West Germany.

Table 10. - Quota-exempt sugar entered under Sections 211 (a) and 212 (4) as of September 19, 1961

Source	Reexport	Feed	Total
Short tons, raw value			
Argentina	0	5,062	5,062
Belgium	0	2,123	2,123
Brazil	15,978	0	15,978
Canada	642	0	642
Colombia	1,612	118	1,730
Dominican Republic	17,564	14,467	32,031
El Salvador	68	0	68
France	1,628	14,972	16,600
French West Indies	746		746
Mexico	801	259	1,060
Netherlands	1,474	3,106	4,580
Philippines	0	1,296	1,296
United Kingdom	90	0	90
Union of South Africa	54	161	215
Total	40,657	41,564	82,221

Table 11 - Status of 1961 non-quota purchase sugar as of September 19, 1961 1/

Country	January - March		April - December		
	Authorized for Entry				
	Further processing	Direct-consumption	Authorized for purchase	Authorized for entry	Unfilled balance
(Short tons, raw value)					
Dominican Republic	221,796	0	0	0	0
Peru	203,053	0	329,870	160,164	169,706
Mexico	191,168	0	398,423	292,599	105,824
Philippines	122,663	0	358,048	168,924	179,124
Nicaragua	14,974	0	9,897	4,604	5,293
China (Formosa)	11,503	0	174,543	122,328	52,215
Brazil	11,402	0	325,000	181,106	143,892
British West Indies and British Guiana	10,152	0	255,755	215,590	40,065
Colombia	6,007	0	40,000	40,042	0
Ecuador	5,989	0	30,000	14,775	15,225
El Salvador	2,000	0	10,000	7,625	2,375
Guatemala		1,991	15,000	0	15,000
Costa Rica		1,161	24,774	20,960	3,794
Panama		970	4,515	2,193 <u>2/</u>	2,322
Netherlands		1,450	4,388	4,388 <u>2/</u>	0
Canada		1,265	0	0	0
United Kingdom		1,034	0	0	0
Haiti	429		36,572	36,557	15
Belgium		357	1,092	1,091 <u>2/</u>	1
Hong Kong		6	19	11 <u>2/</u>	8
French West Indies			75,000	75,000	0
Australia			90,000	90,000	0
Paraguay			5,000	0	5,000
India			225,000	106,255	118,745
Total	801,166	8,234	2,422,896	1,564,334	858,604

1/ Authorizations exclude first 10 tons from Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Australia and French West Indies.

2/ All for direct-consumption.

Table 12. - Status of 1961 Sugar Quotas as of August 31, 1961

Area		Quota	Credit for drawback of duty	Charge to quota & offset to drawback of duty 1/	Unfilled balance
			Direct of duty	Direct consumption 2/	Direct consumption
Short tons, raw value					
Domestic Beet	2,609,170		1,733,000		876,170
Mainland Cane	715,000		172,000		543,000
Hawaii 3/	1,030,000		774,790	52	255,210
Puerto Rico 3/	980,000		872,400 4/	125,062	107,600
Virgin Islands	17,330		0	0	17,330
Republic of the Philippines	980,000		885,025	30,184	94,975
Cuba					29,736
Other foreign countries	371,305	1,000	264,722	42,129	107,583
Total	6,702,805	1,000	4,701,937	197,427	2,001,868
					117,633

Subject to Section 406 (b) of Act 3,297,195 (Allocated: 12-22-60 - - 824,299(

(4-14-61 - - 1,263,776(

(6-1-61 - - 1,009,120(For status see Table 14.)

(6-30-61 - - 150,000(

(Unallocated: 50,000(

Total Requirements 10,000,000

Details of other foreign countries

Peru	121,507	476	51,463	6,966	70,520	3,930
Dominican Republic	111,157	410	107,617	6,583	3,950	3,132 5/
Mexico	95,409		82,087	8,162	13,322	9,483
Nicaragua	17,471	12	2,885	2,885	14,598	8,751
Haiti	8,268	102	7,373	4,548	997	997
Netherlands	4,149		4,149	4,149	0	0 5/
China	3,980		990	378	2,990	2,990
Panama	3,980		3,980	3,980	0	0
Costa Rica	3,968		2,763	2,763	1,205	1,205
Canada	631		631	631	0	0 5/
United Kingdom	516		516	516	0	0 5/
Belgium	182		182	182	0	0 5/
British Guiana	84		83	83	1	1
Hong Kong	3		3	3	0	0 5/
Total	371,305	1,000	264,722 6/	42,129	107,583	30,489

LIQUID SUGAR 7/

Wine gallons of 72 percent total sugar content

Cuba 0

Dominican Republic 830,894

British West Indies 300,000

1/ These data include the following: (a) Domestic beet and mainland cane sugar partly estimated; (b) all other sugar entered or authorized as of August 31, 1961. 2/ Includes raw sugar for direct consumption from the Philippines, 8,829; Haiti, 4,548; and Hawaii, 52; Total, 13,429. 3/ Despite deficits declared full quotas remain available as follows: Hawaii, 1,215,410 and Puerto Rico, 1,270,865. 4/ In addition, 202 tons of raw and 40 tons of direct-consumption sugar were brought in for subsequent return to Puerto Rico. 5/ Sugar held in Customs custody pending availability of quota: Belgium, 1,672; Canada, 4,013; Hong Kong, 13; Netherlands, 7,447; and the United Kingdom, 4,968. Held for quota-exempt purposes, 8,554 from the Dominican Republic. 6/ Under Sec. 212 (1) charges to quota exclude 2 tons from Sweden, 10 tons from France, Germany, Ireland, Poland, South Africa and from each country listed. 7/ Under Sec. 212 (3) 360 gallons were entered from Australia; 1,190 from France; 717 from Italy; 9,992 from the United Kingdom; 447 from Poland; and 1,058 from West Germany.

Table 13. - Quota-exempt sugar entered under Sections 211 (a) and 212 (4) as of August 31, 1961

Source	Reexport	Feed	Total
Short tons, raw value			
Argentina	0	5,062	5,062
Belgium	0	2,123	2,123
Brazil	15,978		15,978
Canada	642		642
Colombia	1,612	118	1,730
Dominican Republic	15,764	14,467	30,231
El Salvador	68		68
France	1,659	13,212	14,871
French West Indies	746		746
Mexico	801	259	1,060
Netherlands	1,474	3,106	4,580
Philippines	0	1,296	1,296
United Kingdom	90		90
Union of South Africa	0	54	54
Total	38,834	39,697	78,531

Table 14. - Status of 1961 non-quota purchase sugar as of August 31, 1961 ^{1/}

Country	January - March		April - December		
	Authorized for Entry		Authorized		
	Further processing	Direct-consumption	for purchase	for entry	Unfilled balance
Short tons, raw value					
Dominican Republic	221,796	0	0	0	0
Peru	203,063	0	329,870	152,933	176,937
Mexico	191,168	0	398,423	280,686	117,737
Philippines	122,683	0	368,048	185,978	182,070
Nicaragua	14,974	0	9,897	4,604	5,293
China (Formosa)	11,503	0	174,543	122,225	52,318
Brazil	11,402	0	325,000	144,296	180,704
British West Indies and British Guiana	10,152	0	255,755	176,859	78,896
Colombia	6,007	0	40,000	39,986	14
Ecuador	5,989	0	30,000	3,103	26,897
El Salvador	2,000	0	10,000	7,625	2,375
Guatemala		1,991	15,000	0	15,000
Costa Rica		1,168	24,774	20,929	3,845
Panama		970	4,515	1,016 ^{2/}	3,499
Netherlands		1,450	4,388	4,388 ^{2/}	0
Canada		1,265	0		
United Kingdom		1,034	0		
Haiti	429		36,572	36,572	0
Belgium		357	1,092	1,092 ^{2/}	0
Hong Kong		6	19	11 ^{2/}	8
French West Indies			75,000	75,000	0
Australia			90,000	88,071	1,929
Paraguay			5,000	0	5,000
India			225,000	51,087	173,913
Total	801,166	8,241	2,422,896	1,395,461	1,026,435

^{1/} Authorizations exclude first 10 tons from Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Australia and French West Indies.

^{2/} All for direct-consumption.

Table 15. - Primary distribution of sugar, continental United States, by States, July 1961

State and region	Cane sugar refiners	Beet sugar processors	Importers of direct- consumption sugar	Mainland cane sugar mills	Total
Hundredweights $\frac{1}{2}$					
<u>New England</u>					
Connecticut	109,492		2,941	180	112,613
Maine	63,702				63,702
Massachusetts	360,582		2,100	220	362,902
New Hampshire	35,238				35,238
Rhode Island	40,924		1,929		42,853
Vermont	23,207				23,207
Sub-total	533,145		5,970	400	640,515
<u>Mid-Atlantic</u>					
New Jersey	543,491		35,955		579,446
New York	1,267,432	37,492	51,633		1,356,557
Pennsylvania	869,825	58,037	88,126		1,015,988
Sub-total	2,680,748	95,529	175,714		2,951,991
<u>North Central</u>					
Illinois	702,317	852,848		10,800	1,565,965
Indiana	266,570	196,254	180		463,004
Iowa	55,619	177,387			233,006
Kansas	51,969	124,621		200	176,790
Michigan	214,460	433,357			647,817
Minnesota	38,048	200,540			238,588
Missouri	269,486	204,347		2,350	476,183
Nebraska	20,751	129,052			149,803
North Dakota	492	28,385			28,877
Ohio	517,786	300,160	400		818,346
South Dakota	4,327	57,095			61,422
Wisconsin	164,111	204,081			368,192
Sub-total	2,305,935	2,908,127	580	13,350	5,227,993
<u>Southern</u>					
Alabama	271,011				271,011
Arkansas	120,391	7,737			128,128
Delaware	19,190		910		20,100
District of Columbia	36,506		6,232		42,738
Florida	209,605		68,097	755	278,457
Georgia	505,771		774		506,545
Kentucky	250,010	13,127	400	2,303	265,840
Louisiana	364,913			717	364,196
Maryland	372,266	1,600	27,386		401,252
Mississippi	177,123			440	177,563
North Carolina	354,297		87,005		441,302
Oklahoma	113,253	32,135			145,388
South Carolina	172,092		7,435		179,527
Tennessee	300,656				300,656
Texas	681,461	137,558	4,722		823,741
Virginia	220,708		41,078		261,786
West Virginia	72,988	2,401	2,485		77,874
Sub-total	4,242,241	194,558	245,524	2,781	4,685,104
<u>Western</u>					
Alaska	3,617	3,383			7,000
Arizona	31,922	22,156			54,078
California	632,228	1,116,195	36,332		1,784,755
Colorado	6,244	129,882			136,126
Idaho	4,832	43,272			48,104
Montana	282	42,644			42,362
Nevada	6,557	4,827			11,384
New Mexico	4,414	20,576			25,090
Oregon	78,698	147,050	15,473		241,221
Utah	6,001	78,750			84,751
Washington	70,952	252,195	15,500		338,647
Wyoming	16	10,969			10,985
Sub-total	845,199	1,871,999	57,305		2,774,503
<u>Grand total</u>	10,707,269	5,070,213	497,093	16,531	16,291,106

1/ Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

Table 16.- Primary distribution of sugar, continental United States, by States, January-July 1961

State and region	Cane sugar refiners	Beet sugar processors	Importers of direct- consumption sugar	Mainland cane sugar mills	Total
Hundredweights ^{1/}					
New England					
Connecticut	736,832		24,011	680	761,523
Maine	394,727				394,727
Massachusetts	2,856,648		20,144	960	2,877,752
New Hampshire	213,014				213,014
Rhode Island	302,818		9,577		312,395
Vermont	165,470		400		165,870
Sub-total	4,570,509		54,132	1,640	4,726,281
Mid-Atlantic					
New Jersey	4,235,071		331,336	2,000	4,568,407
New York	9,163,523	270,718	482,630	450	9,917,321
Pennsylvania	6,095,277	324,524	745,953		7,165,854
Sub-total	19,493,871	595,342	1,559,919	2,450	21,651,582
North Central					
Illinois	4,571,772	5,457,979	1,805	190,066	10,221,622
Indiana	1,767,127	871,151	4,580	1,000	2,643,858
Iowa	341,750	924,135		19,400	1,285,285
Kansas	269,972	583,861		1,400	855,233
Michigan	1,496,824	2,320,628	5,416		3,823,868
Minnesota	225,877	1,211,907	3,050	3,690	1,444,524
Missouri	1,474,246	1,226,611		18,640	2,719,497
Nebraska	140,274	722,946		4,500	867,820
North Dakota	3,581	136,899			140,480
Ohio	3,439,759	1,570,807	7,476	1,100	5,019,142
South Dakota	19,745	335,807			335,552
Wisconsin	846,707	1,199,532	28,025	330	2,074,594
Sub-total	14,597,634	16,542,263	51,352	240,226	31,431,475
Southern					
Alabama	1,659,686			12,964	1,672,650
Arkansas	662,580	52,743		200	715,523
Delaware	140,496		9,290		149,786
District of Columbia	230,473		42,259		272,732
Florida	1,422,753	10	611,355	115,716	2,149,834
Georgia	3,341,903		26,615	15,564	3,384,082
Kentucky	1,414,016	49,713	20,115	9,440	1,493,284
Louisiana	2,224,069		263	23,457	2,247,789
Maryland	2,147,219	4,835	197,217		2,349,271
Mississippi	1,023,049			6,043	1,029,092
North Carolina	1,973,139		423,709	3,520	2,400,368
Oklahoma	692,311	196,836			889,147
South Carolina	1,025,510		39,447		1,064,957
Tennessee	2,095,559	20,000	330	40,337	2,156,226
Texas	4,149,244	800,818	34,743	4,870	4,989,675
Virginia	1,332,854	65,397	327,108		1,725,359
West Virginia	485,202	21,577	13,936		520,715
Sub-total	26,020,063	1,211,929	1,746,387	232,111	29,210,490
Western					
Alaska	19,659	12,977			32,636
Arizona	236,491	129,031			365,522
California	3,542,360	5,295,720	134,978	600	8,973,658
Colorado	49,278	614,442			663,720
Idaho	27,487	169,547			197,034
Montana	11,866	198,234			210,100
Nevada	39,036	28,028			67,064
New Mexico	59,223	128,421			187,644
Oregon	361,777	652,431	54,561		1,068,769
Utah	35,819	344,018			379,837
Washington	387,950	950,162	65,255		1,413,367
Wyoming	3,517	57,834			61,351
Sub-total	4,774,463	8,590,845	254,794	600	13,620,702
Grand total	69,556,540	26,940,379	3,666,584	477,027	100,640,530

^{1/} Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

Table 17.- Primary distribution of sugar, Continental United States, by states, January-July 1961 and 1960

State and region	Cane sugar refiners		Beet processors		Total all Primary Distributors	
	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960
Thousands of hundredweights 1/						
New England						
Connecticut	737	764			761	802
Maine	395	416			395	422
Massachusetts	2,857	2,936			2,878	3,002
New Hampshire	213	220			213	220
Rhode Island	303	308			312	324
Vermont	166	133			167	186
Sub-total	4,671	4,777			4,726	4,956
Mid-Atlantic						
New Jersey	4,235	4,305			4,569	4,709
New York	9,164	8,943	271	115	9,917	10,006
Pennsylvania	6,095	5,892	324	109	7,166	7,318
Sub-total	19,494	19,140	595	224	21,652	22,033
North Central						
Illinois	4,572	4,589	5,458	4,853	10,222	9,606
Indiana	1,767	1,951	871	625	2,644	2,587
Iowa	342	353	924	985	1,285	1,344
Kansas	270	299	584	603	855	902
Michigan	1,497	1,995	2,321	1,546	3,824	3,662
Minnesota	226	265	1,212	1,390	1,444	1,657
Missouri	1,474	1,787	1,226	852	2,719	2,640
Nebraska	140	150	723	801	868	951
North Dakota	3	5	137	193	140	198
Ohio	3,440	4,644	1,571	634	5,019	5,344
South Dakota	20	19	316	286	336	305
Wisconsin	847	849	1,199	1,179	2,075	2,031
Sub-total	14,598	16,903	16,542	13,947	31,431	31,227
Southern						
Alabama	1,660	1,876			1,573	1,880
Arkansas	663	739	53	30	716	770
Delaware	140	133			150	143
District of Columbia	230	286			273	324
Florida	1,423	947	*		2,150	2,488
Georgia	3,342	3,167			3,384	3,543
Kentucky	1,414	1,486	50	8	1,493	1,557
Louisiana	2,224	2,186			2,248	2,226
Maryland	2,147	2,162	5		2,349	2,380
Mississippi	1,023	1,250			1,029	1,260
North Carolina	1,973	1,981			2,400	2,577
Oklahoma	692	766	197	184	889	952
South Carolina	1,026	1,109			1,065	1,175
Tennessee	2,096	2,209	20		2,156	2,269
Texas	4,149	4,140	801	809	4,990	5,012
Virginia	1,333	1,266	65		1,725	1,826
West Virginia	485	541	21	2	521	573
Sub-total	26,020	26,244	1,212	1,033	29,211	30,955
Western						
Alaska	20	15	13	10	33	25
Arizona	236	209	129	120	365	329
California	3,542	3,704	5,296	4,428	8,974	8,312
Colorado	49	56	614	628	663	684
Idaho	27	27	170	176	197	203
Montana	12	12	198	212	210	225
Nevada	39	41	28	23	67	65
New Mexico	59	83	129	119	188	202
Oregon	362	358	652	596	1,069	1,044
Utah	36	33	344	355	380	388
Washington	388	416	960	871	1,413	1,389
Wyoming	4	4	58	64	62	68
Sub-total	4,774	4,958	8,591	7,602	13,621	12,934
Grand total	69,557	72,025	26,940	22,806	100,641	102,105

1/ Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

2/ Includes deliveries by importers of direct-consumption sugar and mainland cane sugar mills.

* Less than 500 hundredweights.

Table 18. - Sugar deliveries, by type of product or business of buyer and by type of sugar, second quarter 1961 ^{1/}

UNITED STATES

Product or business of buyer	:	Beet	:	Cane	:	Imported	:	D. C.	:	Total	:	Liquid sugar	
	:	(Total)	:	(Total)	:	(Total)	:	(Total)	:	All sugar	:	included in totals	
												Beet	Cane
Hundredweights ^{2/}													
<u>Industrial</u>													
Bakery, cereal and allied products		2,021,105		3,333,509		150,549		5,505,163		46,815		534,798	
Confectionery and related products		1,042,171		2,812,816		213,140		4,058,129		18,444		677,188	
Ice cream and dairy products		776,503		1,361,129		51,585		2,191,217		244,794		977,200	
Beverages		1,188,685		5,389,279		126,454		6,704,416		399,470		3,091,717	
Canned, bottled, frozen foods, jams, jellies, and preserves		1,832,801		1,408,621		387,985		3,629,407		271,734		576,416	
Multiple and all other food uses		320,658		971,119		9,385		1,301,162		26,280		281,070	
Non-food products		18,943		254,175		92,136		365,254		791		100,934	
Sub-total		7,202,866		15,530,650		1,031,234		23,764,750		1,008,328		6,239,323	
<u>Non-industrial</u>													
Hotels, restaurants, institutions		22,639		328,225		17,216		368,082		405		29,882	
Wholesale grocers, jobbers, sugar dealers		3,155,120		9,791,658		579,389		13,526,177		35,130		27,469	
Retail grocers, chain stores, super markets		1,392,180		5,147,934		173,276		6,713,390		3,929		100,258	
All other deliveries, including deliveries to Government agencies		179,392		354,454		8,541		542,387		634		-	193
Sub-total		4,749,331		15,622,281		778,424		21,150,036		40,098		157,416	
TOTAL DELIVERIES		11,952,197		31,152,931		1,809,658		44,914,786		1,048,426		6,396,739	
Deliveries in consumer-size packages (less than 50 lbs.)		2,647,335		12,500,057		212,118		15,359,510					
Deliveries in bulk (unpackaged)		2,805,344		4,153,001		0		6,958,345					

^{1/} Represents approximately 96.8 percent of deliveries by primary distributors in continental United States.^{2/} Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

Table 19. - Sugar deliveries, by type of product or business of buyer, second quarter 1961 and percentage change from second quarter 1960

Product or business of buyer	: United States	: New England	: Middle Atlantic	: North Central	: South	: West
Hundredweight						
<u>Industrial</u>						
Bakery, cereal and allied products	5,505,163	186,414	1,489,867	2,124,206	1,064,664	640,012
Confectionery and related products	4,068,129	372,823	1,904,102	1,157,484	347,763	285,957
Ice cream and dairy products	2,191,217	117,314	517,603	748,942	503,607	303,751
Beverages	6,704,418	269,216	1,555,387	1,643,695	2,536,090	698,030
Canned, bottled, frozen foods; jams, jellies, preserves, etc.	3,629,407	106,903	735,810	973,101	654,882	1,158,711
Multiple and all other food uses	1,301,162	43,437	356,479	470,865	134,876	293,505
Non-food products	365,254	7,793	100,687	91,330	164,393	1,051
Sub-total	23,764,750	1,103,900	6,661,935	7,209,323	5,408,275	3,381,017
<u>Non-industrial</u>						
Hotels, restaurants, institutions	368,082	27,897	86,349	45,558	66,414	141,864
Wholesale grocers, jobbers, sugar dealers	13,526,177	622,356	1,730,278	4,492,768	4,829,068	1,851,707
Retail grocers, chain stores, super markets	6,713,390	354,064	1,394,376	2,006,072	2,216,988	741,890
All other deliveries including deliveries to Government agencies	542,387	14,742	90,375	87,206	228,376	121,688
Sub-total	21,150,036	1,019,059	3,301,378	6,631,604	7,340,846	2,857,149
TOTAL DELIVERIES	44,914,786	2,122,959	9,963,313	13,841,227	12,749,121	6,238,166

Percentage change from second quarter 1960						
<u>Industrial</u>						
Bakery, cereal and allied products	+ 1.6	- 9.8	+ 6.2	- 2.3	+ 5.8	+ 1.8
Confectionery and related products	+ 3.8	- 0.4	+ 0.9	+ 0.04	+ 23.5	+ 30.2
Ice cream and dairy products	+ 4.6	+ 4.2	+ 6.9	+ 5.2	+ 1.3	+ 5.3
Beverages	0.0	+ 0.5	+ 6.3	+ 2.7	- 5.4	+ 1.1
Canned, bottled, frozen foods; jams, jellies, preserves, etc.	+ 1.3	- 9.2	+ 7.1	+ 10.3	- 11.2	- 0
Multiple and all other food uses	- 17.1	+ 29.3	- 39.3	- 7.4	+ 32.2	- 12.6
Non-food products	- 2.3	- 1.4	+ 41.6	+157.4	- 36.4	+ 30.1
Sub-total	+ 0.4	- 1.5	+ 1.2	+ 2.0	- 2.8	+ 1.8
<u>Non-industrial</u>						
Hotels, restaurants, institutions	+ 7.3	- 3.1	+ 7.2	+ 33.1	+ 21.8	- 2.1
Wholesale grocers, jobbers, sugar dealers	- 1.7	- 12.8	- 6.6	- 2.2	- 1.1	+ 8.3
Retail grocers, chain stores, super markets	+ 8.2	- 8.8	- 0.3	+ 16.9	+ 10.1	+ 7.4
All other deliveries including deliveries to Government agencies	+ 29.9	+ 18.7	+ 39.6	- 45.4	+132.3	+ 48.1
Sub-total	+ 2.1	- 10.8	- 2.7	+ 2.0	+ 4.1	+ 8.7
TOTAL	+ 1.2	- 6.2	- 0.2	+ 2.0	+ 1.0	+ 4.8

1/ Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

Table 20. - Deliveries of cane and beet sugar by primary distributors in consumer size packages (less than 50 lbs.) second quarter

1961

Area	Cane sugar	Beet sugar	Total
Hundredweights $\frac{1}{2}$			
United States	12,712,175	2,647,335	15,359,510
New England	701,456	-	701,456
Middle Atlantic	2,344,401	19,185	2,363,586
North Central and West, combined $\frac{2}{2}$	2,556,409	3,951,604	6,508,013
South	5,714,714	71,741	5,786,455

$\frac{1}{2}$ Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

$\frac{2}{2}$ Combined to avoid disclosure of individual company data. Total distribution in consumer size packages in these areas: North Central, 4,543,153; West, 1,964,860.

Table 21. - Deliveries of packaged, bulk, and liquid sugar (beet and cane) by primary distributors during first half 1961 and 1960 with comparisons.

First half year	Region						Type of sugar	
	New	Middle	South	North	Central	West	U. S. total	Beet : Cane
1,000 hundredweights $\frac{1}{2}$								
(1) Total direct deliveries								
1961	4,084	18,685	22,834	25,649	10,834	82,086	21,949	60,137
1960	4,301	18,711	22,912	23,636	9,759	79,319	17,229	62,090
Change	- 217	- 26	- 78	+ 2,013	+ 1,075	+ 2,767	+ 4,720	- 1,953
(2) Consumer size packages (granulated, less than 50 lbs.)								
1961	1,409	4,520	10,060	7,809	3,545	27,343	4,682	22,661
1960	1,483	4,957	10,067	7,401	3,425	27,333	3,766	23,567
Change	- 74	- 437	- 7	+ 408	+ 120	+ 10	+ 916	- 906
(3) Other deliveries industrial and institutional								
1961	2,675	14,165	12,774	17,840	7,289	54,743	17,267	37,476
1960	2,818	13,754	12,845	16,235	6,334	51,986	13,463	38,523
Change	- 143	+ 411	- 71	+ 1,605	+ 955	+ 2,757	+ 3,804	- 1,047
(a) Bulk granulated								
1961	333	4,271	1,389	4,892	2,171	13,056	5,183	7,873
1960	355	3,266	1,076	3,632	1,659	9,988	3,915	6,073
Change	- 22	+ 1,005	+ 313	+ 1,260	+ 512	+ 3,068	+ 1,268	+ 1,800
(b) Liquid sugar								
1961	1,001	4,857	2,355	3,095	1,874	13,182	1,723	11,459
1960	932	4,480	2,084	2,594	1,672	11,762	1,302	10,460
Change	+ 69	+ 377	+ 271	+ 501	+ 202	+ 1,420	+ 421	+ 999
(c) Industrial and institutional packages (granulated 50 lbs. and over)								
1961	1,341	5,037	9,030	9,853	3,244	28,505	10,361	18,144
1960	1,531	6,008	9,685	10,009	3,003	30,236	8,246	21,990
Change	- 190	- 971	- 655	- 156	+ 241	- 1,731	+ 2,115	- 3,846

$\frac{1}{2}$ Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

Table 22. - Dextrose sales, by type of product or business of buyer, second quarter 1961, and percentage change from second quarter 1960.

Product or business of buyer	United States	New England	Middle Atlantic	North Central	South	West
Hundredweights						
<u>Industrial</u>						
Bakery, cereal and allied products	1,125,380	40,510	208,248	480,081	240,366	156,175
Confectionery and related products	147,577	883	101,353	31,177	9,302	4,862
Ice cream and dairy products	53,358	2,437	15,190	22,773	8,024	4,934
Beverages	171,566	2,977	84,667	52,963	15,019	15,940
Canned, bottled, frozen foods, jams, jellies, preserves, etc.	118,279	1,727	25,416	34,992	41,939	14,205
Multiple and all other food uses	143,351	4,247	33,472	59,908	26,987	18,737
Non-food products	355,285	62,683	119,884	76,798	84,942	10,978
Sub-total	2,114,796	115,464	588,230	758,692	426,579	225,831
<u>Non-industrial</u>						
Wholesale grocers, jobbers, sugar dealers, retail grocers, chain stores, super markets	42,085	387	2,097	28,284	3,070	8,247
All other deliveries, including deliveries to Government agencies	16,685	602	3,391	9,941	1,279	1,472
Sub-total	58,770	989	5,488	38,225	4,349	9,719
TOTAL SALES	2,173,566	116,453	593,718	796,917	430,928	235,550
Percentage change from second quarter 1960						
<u>Industrial</u>						
Bakery, cereal and allied products	+ 0.6	- 1.9	+ 1.6	+ 1.1	+ 0.3	- 0.7
Confectionery and related products	+ 34.4	- 85.8	+ 73.5	- 1.2	+ 5.8	+ 0.9
Ice cream and dairy products	- 8.4	- 42.7	- 2.0	+ 9.6	- 32.5	- 15.3
Beverages	+ 1.0	- 37.7	+ 5.3	+ 1.7	- 13.1	+ 3.7
Canned, bottled, frozen foods; jams, jellies preserves, etc.	+ 1.3	+ 28.2	- 0.6	- 13.5	+ 34.3	- 21.7
Multiple and all other food uses	- 0.6	- 29.8	- 10.7	+ 5.6	- 1.8	+ 14.2
Non-food products	+ 14.4	+ 32.2	+ 11.4	+ 10.6	+ 9.8	+ 25.2
Sub-total	+ 4.3	+ 3.7	+ 11.0	+ 1.7	+ 3.1	- 0.3
<u>Non-industrial</u>						
Wholesale grocer, jobbers, sugar dealers, retail grocers, chain stores, super markets	+ 45.8	- 59.2	+ 17.3	+ 82.6	- 16.0	+ 18.3
All other deliveries, including deliveries to Government agencies	+ 11.7	+ 26.2	- 18.2	+ 22.5	+ 9.7	+ 42.9
Sub-total	+ 34.2	- 30.6	- 7.5	+ 61.9	- 9.8	+ 21.4
Total	+ 4.9	+ 3.2	+ 10.8	+ 3.6	+ 2.9	+ 0.4

Table 23 - Corn refiners' shipments, by type of buyer, second quarter 1961 and 1960

Type of buyer	Corn syrup		Dextrose		All corn	
	unmixed				sweeteners	
	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960
	:	:	:	:	:	:
Thousand hundredweights, dry basis						
Baking industry	469	412	902	886	1,371	1,298
Confectioners	1,602	1,518	136	101	1,738	1,619
Ice cream and other dairy products	387	362	49	54	436	416
Breweries and fountain syrups	246	197	47	48	293	245
Canners, packers, jams jellies, preserves	429	337	99	95	528	432
Miscellaneous food industries including sugar refiners	249	197	388	395	637	592
Syrup mixers <u>1/</u>	123	130	4	2	127	132
Non-food uses	126	137	330	287	456	424
Jobbers, etc.	<u>19</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>46</u>
Sub-total <u>2/</u>	3,651	3,309	1,993	1,894	5,644	5,203
Used in mixed syrups sold by corn refiners	334	351	-	-	334	351
Corn syrup solids and miscellaneous corn sweeteners	418	427	-	-	418	427
Total domestic <u>2/</u>	4,403	4,087	1,993	1,894	6,396	5,981
Export	39	50	52	103	91	153
Grand total <u>2/</u> (Domestic & export)	4,442	4,137	2,045	1,997	6,487	6,134
Bulk blends <u>3/</u>	216	138	-	-	216	138

1/ Syrup mixers outside of the corn refining industry, except cane sugar refiners and beet sugar processors; the latter two are included with "Miscellaneous food industries".

2/ Due to rounding, totals may not be exact sums of individual items.

3/ Corn syrup unmixed sales to sugar refiners and beet sugar processors for blending contained in miscellaneous food industries.

Note: See Sugar Reports, No. 93, January 1960, pages 6-10, for source, methodology, and groupings.

Table 24. - Sugar prices

Year and Month	:Raw cane sugar-spot prices:			Quota 3/ :	Refined Beet Sugar - Quoted		
	:Domestic :		Premiums :	Wholesale (Gross) 4/			
	:Sugar at N.Y. "World" :		and :	Chicago :	Pacific		
Month	:Duty Paid 1/:	Sugar 2/	: Discounts :	Eastern	West	Coast	
Cents per pound							
1956-60 Monthly Average	6.23	3.65	+1.65	8.65	8.62	8.97	
1959 Monthly Average	6.24	2.97	+2.38	8.71	8.67	9.10	
1960 Monthly Average	6.30	3.14	+2.21	8.79	8.77	8.96	
1960							
September	6.59	3.25	+2.40	9.16	8.95	9.15	
October	6.52	3.25	+2.33	9.05	8.95	8.95	
November	6.53	3.25	+2.35	8.75	8.89	8.95	
December	6.46	3.25	+2.27	8.59	8.80	8.95	
1961							
January	6.39	3.03	+2.44	8.44	8.74	8.95	
February	6.32	2.97	+2.45	8.35	8.80	8.95	
March	6.25	2.97	+2.40	8.26	8.75	8.92	
April	6.25	3.14	+2.20	8.25	8.60	8.80	
May	6.46	3.35	+2.18	8.25	8.61	8.80	
June	6.48	3.20	+2.33	8.35	8.75	8.80	
July	6.39	3.05	+2.38	8.35	8.42	8.80	
August	6.06	2.80	+2.29	8.35	8.40	8.80	
Last 12-Month Average	6.39	3.13	+2.34	8.51	8.72	8.90	
Year and Month	: Refined Cane Sugar - Quoted Wholesale (Gross) 4/ :						Refined
	: New : South : Chicago : Pacific :						Retail
	: York :	East :	Gulf :	West :	Coast :	U. S.	
Month	: Average					Average	
Cents per pound							
1956-60 Monthly Average	9.19	9.07	9.06	8.83	9.03	11.18	
1959 Monthly Average	9.33	9.19	9.28	8.88	9.10	11.43	
1960 Monthly Average	9.43	9.40	9.39	8.97	8.96	11.63	
1960							
September	9.70	9.60	9.50	9.15	9.15	11.84	
October	9.70	9.60	9.50	9.15	8.95	11.88	
November	9.70	9.60	9.50	9.09	8.95	11.88	
December	9.40	9.45	9.50	9.00	8.95	11.88	
1961							
January	9.55	9.45	9.50	8.89	8.95	11.88	
February	9.55	9.39	9.50	8.80	8.95	11.88	
March	9.55	9.30	9.50	8.80	8.92	11.88	
April	9.45	9.30	9.50	8.80	8.80	11.86	
May	9.41	9.31	9.42	8.81	8.80	11.84	
June	9.55	9.45	9.25	8.95	8.80	11.82	
July	9.40	9.41	9.07	8.66	8.80	11.78	
August	9.36	9.20	9.00	8.60	8.80		
Last 12-Month Average	9.53	9.42	9.40	8.89	8.90	11.86 5/	

- 1/ Spot prices during 1956-60 were for sugar in bags under Contract No. 6 plus .50 cents per pound duty (Cuban). Beginning with 1961, spot prices are for bulk sugar under Contract No. 7, the terms of which are duty paid or duty free.
- 2/ Spot prices during 1956-60 based on No. 4 Contract which was for bagged sugar F.A.S. Cuba. Beginning with 1961 spot prices are those under No. 8 Contract which is also for bagged sugar but F.O.B. and stowed at Greater Caribbean ports (including Brazil).
- 3/ For 1956-1960 these amounts are the difference between the spot prices of the No. 6 "Domestic" Contract rolled back to Cuba (minus freight and insurance) and the spot prices of the No. 4 "World" Contract. Beginning with 1961 the No. 7 "Domestic Bulk" Contract has been adjusted by deducting duty (.625¢), computed freight, insurance and unloading charges, and adding the bag allowance (currently .04¢) before calculating the differential from No. 8 "World" Contract spot prices.
- 4/ These are basis prices in 100 pound paper bags, NOT delivered prices. To obtain delivered prices add "Freight Prepay" and deduct discounts and allowances. For illustration see Sugar Reports 81, January 1959, pages 5 to 9.
- 5/ 11-month Average.

Table 2. - Refined sugar production and month-end stocks

Year and Month	Production		Month-end Stocks ^{1/}	
	Cane sugar	Beet	Cane sugar	Beet
	refiners	processors	refiners	processors
1,000 short tons, raw value				
1956-60 monthly average	524	182	295	838
1959 monthly average	529	186	317	823
1960 monthly average	542	203	312	915
<u>1960</u>				
September	573	128	282	225
October	495	618	259	699
November	508	625	278	1,163
December	510	526	299	1,498
<u>1961</u>				
January	468	246	311	1,596
February	426	17	305	1,427
March	555	24	334	1,250
April	492	76	347	1,151
May	636	55	274	991
June	573	45	303	786
July	579	44	306	562
August ^{2/}	658	100	295	387
Last 12-month average	539	209	299	978

^{1/} Includes over-quota and quota exempt sugar.^{2/} Preliminary.

Table 26. - Production, field worker requirements, and earnings of field workers for domestic sugar producing areas, 1946-1960 crops.

Crop year	Louisiana	Florida	Hawaii	Puerto Rico ^{1/}	Beet area*
Number of farms					
1946	6,141	27	34	12,828	41,229
1947	5,689	24	33	13,080	40,844
1948	5,957	25	29	13,615	31,323
1949	5,559	22	28	14,772	31,581
1950	5,028	23	28	15,661	37,328
1951	4,833	24	28	16,525	27,409
1952	4,463	25	28	18,312	23,553
1953	4,010	25	28	19,833	24,846
1954	3,883	25	28	19,519	27,968
1955	3,861	25	28	19,274	24,855
1956	3,703	24	28	18,423	24,475
1957	3,343	24	27	17,605	24,915
1958	2,908	24	27	16,517	25,334
1959	2,686	14	27	15,976	25,259
1960	2,547	13	27	14,973	24,356
Acreage harvested					
1946	255,479	31,774	84,379	303,307	818,005
1947	258,820	34,561	113,020	325,211	893,057
1948	273,941	35,233	100,042	336,285	670,225
1949	278,860	36,581	108,794	353,385	703,159
1950	272,842	37,357	109,405	367,093	923,703
1951	257,975	38,933	109,494	365,404	695,535
1952	274,385	42,842	108,089	391,763	660,757
1953	280,242	44,531	108,337	384,638	755,093
1954	247,143	38,624	107,480	357,054	855,499
1955	232,448	34,777	106,180	361,053	743,924
1956	203,286	30,123	106,955	352,897	789,217
1957	226,164	32,639	106,742	361,492	882,461
1958	219,144	34,423	84,135	327,708	895,111
1959	249,830	46,404	110,371	344,596	897,086
1960	255,357	48,941	103,573	327,961	957,652
Production of cane or beets					
(Net weight of cane or beets in short tons)					
1946	4,483,843	1,037,208	6,002,127	7,538,588	10,863,171
1947	3,917,100	921,169	7,942,216	9,286,261	12,683,721
1948	5,256,644	1,010,327	7,542,613	9,541,232	9,073,034
1949	4,983,982	1,125,722	8,045,941	10,998,035	10,468,444
1950	5,311,857	1,169,327	8,174,821	10,614,633	13,584,890
1951	4,462,854	1,259,526	8,477,201	10,501,394	10,496,942
1952	5,666,917	1,495,338	8,693,920	12,536,940	10,180,909
1953	5,759,310	1,453,056	9,003,967	10,170,796	12,506,684
1954	5,624,800	1,258,440	9,431,781	10,879,643	13,765,783
1955	5,664,412	1,159,908	9,867,978	9,872,969	12,237,776
1956	4,817,145	1,196,904	9,909,990	10,306,431	13,107,250
1957	4,975,915	1,358,145	9,447,647	8,708,681	15,639,802
1958	4,868,725	1,302,898	7,552,750	9,067,336	15,254,426
1959	5,072,611	1,770,828	9,416,225	10,181,755	16,756,146
1960	5,582,687	1,553,606	8,613,317	10,000,728	16,530,785
Yield of cane or beets per harvested acre					
(short tons)					
1946	17.55	32.64	71.13	24.85	13.28
1947	15.13	26.65	70.27	28.55	14.20
1948	19.19	28.68	75.39	28.37	13.54
1949	17.87	30.77	73.96	31.12	14.89
1950	19.47	31.30	74.72	28.92	14.71
1951	17.30	32.35	77.42	28.66	15.09
1952	20.65	34.90	80.43	32.00	15.41
1953	20.55	32.63	83.11	26.44	16.35
1954	22.76	32.58	87.75	29.64	16.09
1955	24.37	33.35	92.94	27.34	16.45
1956	23.70	39.73	92.65	29.21	16.61
1957	22.00	41.61	88.51	24.09	17.72
1958	22.22	37.85	89.77	27.67	17.04
1959	20.30	38.16	85.31	29.55	18.68
1960	21.86	31.74	83.16	30.49	17.26

*Preliminary for 1960.

Continued

Table 26. - Production, field worker requirements, and earnings of field workers for domestic sugar producing areas, 1946-1960 crops - Continued

Crop year	Louisiana	Florida	Hawaii	Puerto Rico ^{1/}	Beet area
Production of sugar					
(Short tons, raw value) ^{2/}					
1946	331,128	94,007	660,073	216,412	1,568,514
1947	296,932	79,641	872,187	1,096,059	1,657,254
1948	397,293	79,828	835,107	1,116,232	1,312,338
1949	415,811	104,928	955,890	1,287,667	1,608,067
1950	456,246	108,267	960,961	1,298,645	2,014,874
1951	296,566	122,115	995,759	1,236,323	1,541,026
1952	450,847	154,402	1,020,450	1,372,293	1,516,630
1953	481,094	150,543	1,099,313	1,181,562	1,872,778
1954	478,493	132,336	1,077,347	1,203,969	1,998,714
1955	455,299	118,897	1,140,112	1,165,028	1,730,162
1956	431,625	128,797	1,099,543	1,151,749	1,971,459
1957	397,613	136,339	1,084,645	990,424	2,212,598
1958	442,860	136,269	764,953	934,160	2,213,404
1959	440,604	174,730	974,632	1,087,029	2,301,723
1960	469,856	159,539	935,744	1,019,442	2,471,465*
Yield of sugar per harvested acre					
(Short tons, raw value)					
1946	1.30	2.96	8.06	3.02	1.92
1947	1.15	2.30	7.72	3.37	2.09
1948	1.45	2.27	8.35	3.32	1.96
1949	1.49	2.87	8.79	3.64	2.29
1950	1.67	2.90	8.78	3.54	2.18
1951	1.15	3.14	9.09	3.38	2.22
1952	1.64	3.60	9.44	3.50	2.30
1953	1.72	3.38	10.15	3.07	2.45
1954	1.94	3.43	10.02	3.28	2.34
1955	1.96	3.42	10.74	3.23	2.33
1956	2.12	4.28	10.28	3.26	2.50
1957	1.76	4.18	10.16	2.74	2.51
1958	2.02	3.96	9.09	2.85	2.47
1959	1.76	3.77	8.83	3.15	2.57
1960	1.84	3.26	9.03	3.11	2.58*
Percentage of sugar recovered from cane or beets produced					
1946	7.38	9.06	11.33	12.16	14.44
1947	7.58	8.65	10.98	11.80	14.72
1948	7.56	7.90	11.07	11.70	14.46
1949	8.34	9.32	11.88	11.71	15.36
1950	8.59	9.26	11.76	12.23	14.83
1951	6.65	9.70	11.75	11.79	14.68
1952	7.96	10.32	11.74	10.95	14.92
1953	8.35	10.36	12.21	11.62	14.97
1954	8.51	10.52	11.42	11.07	14.52
1955	8.04	10.25	11.55	11.81	14.14
1956	8.96	10.76	11.10	11.17	15.04
1957	7.99	10.04	11.48	11.37	14.15
1958	9.10	10.46	10.13	10.30	14.51
1959	8.69	9.87	10.35	10.68	13.74
1960	8.42	10.27	10.86	10.19	14.95*
Number of persons working on farms ^{3/}					
1950	35,000	2,500	12,000	148,000	137,000
1951	34,000	2,500	10,800	144,000	103,000
1952	32,000	2,600	11,000	153,000	92,000
1953	29,000	2,900	12,200	145,000	102,000
1954	27,000	2,750	12,200	141,000	109,000
1955	27,000	2,750	11,100	127,000	94,000
1956	26,000	2,300	9,900	124,000	97,000
1957	23,000	2,600	9,400	118,000	105,000
1958	21,000	2,600	8,600	113,000	106,000
1959	20,000	3,200	8,300	97,000	100,000
1960	20,000	3,500	8,000	95,000	92,000

*Preliminary.

Continued

Table 26. - Production, field worker requirements, and earnings of field workers for domestic sugar producing areas, 1946-60 crops - Continued

Crop year	Louisiana	Florida	Hawaii	Puerto Rico $\frac{1}{2}$	Beet area
Man hours per acre $\frac{1}{2}$					
1946	152.90	176.18	257.91	501.92	88.32
1947	170.89	156.49	241.64	508.13	90.71
1948	162.60	134.29	255.01	464.20	79.97
1949	140.80	137.30	240.14	406.45	87.94
1950	128.82	123.13	227.05	384.94	78.48
1951	116.96	106.89	219.80	369.30	74.15
1952	107.45	93.74	217.12	390.46	75.90
1953	101.69	79.36	237.71	354.77	77.91
1954	108.37	83.90	211.02	325.84	79.09
1955	110.15	84.82	187.09	307.75	74.09
1956	103.50	95.70	177.84	293.20	70.00
1957	93.67	91.37	167.23	255.75	69.28
1958	95.99	86.57	163.80	275.77	63.73
1959	89.51	81.43	157.00	279.15	61.17
1960	89.20	70.35	153.33	277.66	58.62
Man hours per ton of cane or beets $\frac{1}{2}$					
1946	8.69	5.39	3.77	20.20	6.64
1947	11.26	5.88	3.44	17.80	6.40
1948	8.48	4.67	3.38	16.36	5.90
1949	7.89	4.46	3.25	13.07	5.90
1950	6.62	3.93	3.04	13.30	5.34
1951	6.76	3.30	2.84	12.68	4.90
1952	5.21	2.69	2.70	12.21	4.92
1953	4.94	2.43	2.86	13.42	4.75
1954	4.75	2.57	2.41	10.99	4.91
1955	4.52	2.54	2.01	11.25	4.50
1956	4.37	2.41	1.92	10.05	4.21
1957	4.25	2.19	1.89	10.62	3.90
1958	4.32	2.29	1.82	9.97	3.74
1959	4.42	2.13	1.84	9.46	3.27
1960	4.08	2.22	1.84	9.10	3.41
Man hours per ton of sugar (raw value) $\frac{1}{2}$					
1946	117.62	59.52	33.24	166.20	46.00
1947	148.60	68.04	31.30	150.78	43.40
1948	112.14	59.16	30.54	139.82	40.80
1949	94.50	47.84	27.32	111.66	38.40
1950	77.14	42.46	25.85	106.74	36.00
1951	101.70	34.04	24.18	109.26	33.40
1952	65.52	26.04	23.00	111.56	33.00
1953	59.12	23.48	23.42	115.56	31.80
1954	55.86	24.46	21.06	99.34	33.80
1955	56.20	24.80	17.42	95.28	31.80
1956	48.82	22.36	17.30	89.92	28.00
1957	53.22	21.86	16.46	93.34	27.60
1958	47.52	21.86	18.02	96.76	25.80
1959	50.86	21.60	17.78	88.62	23.80
1960	48.48	21.58	16.98	89.28	22.80

Continued

Table 26. - Production, field worker requirements, and earnings of field workers for domestic sugar producing areas, 1946-1960 crops - Continued

Crop	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
year	:	Louisiana	:	Florida	:	Hawaii	:
	:		:		:	Puerto Rico	:
	:		:		:	1/	:
	:		:	Earnings	:	benefits	:
	:		:		:		:

Weighted average earnings per hour of field workers 5/							
(Dollars per hour)							
1946	0.372	0.586	0.586	0.147	0.254	0.751	
1947	0.389	0.634	0.776	0.123	0.305	0.782	
1948	0.414	0.669	0.955	0.140	0.344	0.816	
1949	0.428	0.669	1.056	0.185	0.343	0.850	
1950	0.444	0.667	1.089	0.195	0.348	0.868	
1951	0.454	0.714	1.127	0.235	0.370	0.938	
1952	0.493	0.842	1.204	0.251	0.393	0.939	
1953	0.523	0.888	1.303	0.269	0.416	0.938	
1954	0.550	0.880	1.372	0.339	0.439	0.940	
1955	0.564	0.885	1.448	0.405	0.437	0.943	
1956	0.629	0.914	1.469	0.448	0.452	0.979	
1957	0.667	0.952	1.538	0.482	0.492	1.036	
1958	0.692	0.984	1.597	0.571	0.502	1.090	
1959	0.710	0.991	1.629	0.541	0.497	1.165	
1960	0.738	1.110	1.741	0.565	0.502	1.185	

Note: The foregoing data include the years 1946 and 1947 not previously published. Production data for all years are based upon statistics regularly compiled by the Sugar Division from industry sources. Data regarding man-hours and earnings per hour of field workers were taken from the best available sources and are believed to be reliable in a degree that permits a generalized comparison among areas. Estimates of the peak number of persons working on farms have been made only for the period 1950-1960; these data are difficult to ascertain and both primary and secondary source material have been used. Man-hour data have been revised to reflect the most recent information available and in some areas, where previously expressed per unit of 96° raw sugar, have been restated on a raw value equivalent basis to achieve uniformity.

^{1/} Data are for the 1945-46 crop through the 1959-60 crop.

^{2/} Sugar produced from beets is refined sugar but for purposes of comparability production is shown as the raw value equivalent.

^{3/} Estimated peak number of persons working on farms during crop, including working farm operators and unpaid family workers.

^{4/} Data include all labor utilized in the production of sugarcane or sugar beets (including supervision) other than administrative and employee services.

^{5/} Based on average hourly cash earnings of workers employed on time or piece work rate basis. In addition, workers receive non-cash benefits valued at 2 to 15 cents per hour except in Hawaii. Fringe benefits to workers in Hawaii are listed above.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service
Sugar Division
Washington 25, D. C.

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID

OFFICIAL BUSINESS